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POETRY.

ORIGINAL.

WRITTEN ON HEARING OF THE DANGEROUS ILLNESS OF A FRIEND.

* * * * * Oh God! forbid,
Let not the cruel spoiler, spoil thy noblest work.
O indulgent heaven, reverse the stern decree,
If such decree is pass'd—nor call that valu'd youth,
So soon to enter the dark vale of Death. O Thou
Who deign'd to hear an ancient Hebrew's humble prayer,
And grant him longer life.—Can'st thou not condescend
To listen to this suppliant cry of one, who
Asks the life of a beloved friend? Though from unworthy lips,
The sacrfice arise—at heart, more fervent still,
Than was king Hezekiah's most availing prayer.
Why should a perfect model of fair Virtue's self,
Be call'd to act one hour upon this mortal stage,
Then faint, and die, and sink into the tomb?—Ah! why
May not a pattern, so replete with every grace,
Conspicious shine, years yet to come—that others,
Fill'd with an ardent zeal, to imitate a bright
Example;—rise from the poisened atmosphere
Of vain pursuits, and, with exalted purpose, yet
Retrieve the character of fall'n man. Admiring,
Oft we've witnessed the bold magnanimity of soul,
With which he mov'd; casting beneath him, every
Barrier, that would impede his progress to those
Heights, a virtuous emulation had pointed
To his view. The cordial dross, the vanities of earth,
The numerous snares, in which so many youthful feet
Have fallen, no more to rise; are look'd upon by him
With pity and contempt. Disease and pain, as great,
Perhaps, as mortal e'er endured; have tried their force
In vain, to drive him to despair. A soul like his
Can never sink. A firm reliance on the unchanging
Love of God—patience, and fortitude, are his support.
O Lord, be thou his constant guide, his shield, and staff—
Guard off the assaults of each malignant foe. Rebuke
The fell disease, that holds him prisoner now, and let
Thy servant live. May health, may perfect health, be his.
Or if a plant of such divine original,
Can never bloom in this cold barren soil, grant him
A peaceful passport, to the Paradise of God:—
Whene'er the cedar falls, surviving friends will weep,
But we who know his excellence, ought never wish
With selfish prayer, to stay the Great Transplanter's hand,
When death to him is gain.
* * * * There, in the garden of
Eternal Love, congenial mansions are prepared for
His reception. Faith points to reservoirs of pure,
Unmixed felicity, exhaustless as Redeeming Love.

From the Annals of Education.

SKETCHES OF HOFWYL.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION—FIRST STEPS OF MORAL INSTRUCTION—USE OF THE BIBLE.

MY DEAR FRIEND—*Moral Education*, in its broadest sense, is spoken of in contradistinction to Physical and Intellectual, as comprising the developement and cultivation of our moral faculties in reference to our relations both to man and to God, to the truths and duties of *religion*, as well as *morality*. I have already described to you that part of moral education which may be termed *moral discipline*; and have now to give some account, of what is appropriately *religious education*. Fellenberg regards this as the principal; the most essential, part of education, to which all the rest are intended only as auxiliaries.

The utmost care should therefore be taken, to conduct every part of physical and intellectual education—every branch of study—every exercise, and every amusement, so as to contribute directly, or indirectly, to this great end But he maintains that it must also be the object of special and constant attention; and it is amazing, that, in Christian countries, so many establishments should exist,—where it is treated as a subject of secondary importance; and rather exposed to the contempt of the pupils, by the superior regard paid to every other subject,—and the negligence, and indifference,—with which its forms are observed.

In the view of Fellenburg, Religion and Morality are too intimately connected, to be the subject of distinct courses of instruction; and it would be no less unreasonable, than hazardous, to present *Faith*, without the duties which it involves, or *Morality*, without *its highest sanction*.

Parental care and kindness, are considered as giving us the conceptions,—which form the basis of our ideas of the character of God. On this subject, Fellenberg observes, in his address to his fellow-laborers;

"The necessity of nature, by which the impressions upon the senses produce images in the mind, also has its influence on our religious formation. The first conceptions, the first instructions of the infant, are derived from the countenances and actions of those around him. The look of maternal love—the tenderness of maternal affection, opens heaven to the child, through the medium of this reflection of its benevolence from the heart of the mother. That parental care which watches and labors for the good of the child, with the warmest affection, the most anxious foresight, the most unwearied efforts, without expecting any other reward than the delight of contributing to his welfare, and which sees and provides for, and directs *all* that his mind can grasp, should give the child his first conceptions of *All-wise*—*All good*, and *All-powerful*.

"In our situation as educators and teachers, the most sacred duties of parents devolve upon us. We should,—therefore, seek to present to our pupils, in our efforts for their happiness, the same image of the disinterested, benevolent, and unvarying parental care, of Divine Providence."

As the mind becomes developed and open to intercourse with the parent, the feelings thus awakened, must be elevated to the Great Parent of all, by the observation of his works. The child can early be taught to perceive the traces of an agency beyond the control of his parents, which contributes no less than their care to his support and pleasure;—and may often be led, by his own reflections, to ask, who causes the sun to give its light, and the flowers to spring from the ground?

On this subject Fellenburg observes: "Without attempting to enfeeble with words what cannot be fully expressed, I will only say; that every appearance of nature, which exhibits the wisdom,—goodness, and power of the Creator,—with the aid of a faithful, conducting hand, will bring the child continually nearer to the invisible Creator, Preserver and Benefactor; and lead him gradually to the most delightful relations to the Most High.

'To look through Nature, up to Nature's God.'

"Favorable moments should be seized, without forcing his attention from the subject before him, to lead him to observe and reflect on the superiority of these, over all the works of man, in their beauty and perfection, and in the display of skill and wisdom. When the mind is once filled with this idea, the transition is natural and easy, from the human manufacturer, to the Divine Creator;—from the imperfection which marks all the productions of the one, to whom all the materials are furnished, in comparison with the inimitable perfection, which shines in all the works of HIM, who maketh all things out of nothing."

"In proportion," continues Fellenberg "as the conscience becomes awakened and attentive, we must lead the pupil, by means of its voice, to the Supreme Judge, and to an intimate consciousness of the existence of the Deity. As he proceeds, we must direct his attention to that which passes within himself; and lead him to observe, with wonder and adoration, the infinitely kind and wise hand, whose operation he cannot but perceive in many events of his life, but which still leaves his freedom of action, untouched and unrestrained."

"But right and wrong—the beauty of the one and the hatefulness of the other—can never be learned by a child as *abtract truths*.

"Without the relation of man with man," says Fellenberg, 'the moral law, not only has no application, but is not even fully comprehended. We become to the voice of the law which regulates our intercourse with our fellow men, only so far as they appear before us. They may be presented to us, either in the commerce of life, or by means of historical and biographical descriptions. Without such points of comparison, we have no means of forming a just estimate of a particular character; and it is not until we have examined numbers, of the most noble and excellent beings of earth, that we are capable of forming any thing like a just estimate, of the resplendent moral glory of the Saviour.

'The little world of children, in which the pupil lives and acts, is the first, the most natural field for observation, intercourse with those of his own age, is more serviceable for the exercisement and developement of his mind, than with adults. The continual watchfulness which should observe all these movements, will discover constant opportunities to present living examples, of abstract truths. Every occasion of this kind should be seized for this purpose,—and the child thus be taught to refer his actions and those of his companions, to a superior law, and to comprehend the meaning and importance of this law by a continual application of it to his conduct.

With the same view, the most striking events in this little world, are also made the subject of remark, in the evening assembly. The pupils are collected in two divisions, according to their age and capacity. The occurrences of the day—the faults or excellences which have been noticed—the spirit which has reigned in their studies and their amusements—are taken as the themes of observations, tending to establish some moral principle, or illustrate the effects of some course of conduct. The regulations to which various exigencies rise,—are here announced. In short, it may be said, that the history of the institution, and of many individuals, is in this way, daily presented to the the pupils as the subject of reflection.

"The devotional exercise with which the assembly is closed, is a means of associating the principles, thus developed and applied, with the Creator, and of leading the pupils to refer to these rules & principles, to their great sources

It is contrary to Fellenberg's rules, to admit any one to the exercises who col'd not be considered as being directly interested in them; for this would be to make an exhibition of devotion. But on visiting him one evening, I found him unexpectedly surrounded by a group of the younger children; and have seldom witnessed a more interesting scene. One of the youngest was upon his knees—and he was drawing from him a child-like narative, of the events and conduct of the day. The manner of the child,—and the circumstances he related, were all employed for the instruction of the attentive circle that stood around him,—and were followed by a brief and child-like prayer, without any change of position. The whole reminded me, most forcibly, of a similar scene described in the Gospel.

In this manner, the history of the Institution, and of each pupil is continually presented, as a means of inculcating moral and religious truth, of bringing it home to the hearts of the pupils, and imprinting it on their memories.

The pupil is thus prepared to observe man in a more extended sphere of action, and to reason and to judge without embarrasment, concerning more important relations, and the great events of history. It is only a wider and more important field; and one which furnishes occasion for the illustration of every truth, and every duty, of morality and and religion.

At a period when the learned and refined world of Europe, considered Revlation at best but a beautiful fabric, Fellenberg did not fail to perceive, nor hesitate to maintain the importance and the necessity of the Scriptures.. He remarks on this topic, that the history of past ages shows us how readily men, in full view of the glorious works of God, fall into the grossest errors and the most debasing idolatry. To employ his own language; "Every sensual and spiritual passion of our nature, found gratification in the imaginary deification of its pleasures; and long after the sacred light of Christianity had shone forth, the worship of images rose to a scandalous pitch, in the very bosom of the church. But we see in our days, that everything which parents, which nature, which nature,—which conscience, and the observation of our own hearts can accomplish, for the moral developement of children, is *inadequate*. On this account, the means which the history of the Old Testament affords for this object, should render it most welcome to every educator. The perception of God could not be given to children, in a manner more pure, more excellent, or more attractive, than by the representations which the Old Testament contains, of the patriarchs, in their intercourse with the Invisible—the Most High—the Most Holy. By means of these ample and living historical representations, the existence of God, and his relations with men, are first firmly established in the conviction of the pupil, and the various ideas he acquires,—arrange themselves around his primitive conception of our Heavenly Father."

'It presents us examples, and shows us the results, of every species of virtue and vice, in every state of society, with a simplicity and vividness, which interests and instructs the child, no less than the mature man; and supplies him with models and warnings, which will serve as the guides of his future life. Let this be the first history presented to him—and let him be deeply inbued with the spirit of the Bible, before the degraded or imperfect morality of Greece and Rome, or the monstrous fables of Mythology, are brought to his view.

MISCELLANY.

From the New England Magazine.

REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTE.

The leading events in the War of Independence are familiar to every American; but many incidents, full of interest and adventure, yet remain to be disclosed. There are those yet living who remember the following story:

The American authorities found much difficulty in disposing of their prisoners. They had no posts regularly fitted for the purpose; and they could suggest no better means for securing them, than to place them under guard in a thickly settled part of the country, where the inhabitants were most decidedly hostile to the English. The town of Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, was of those selected for this purpose. The prisoners were confined in Barracks enclosed with a stockade, and vigilantly guarded. But in spite of all precautions, they often disappeared in an unaccountable manner, and nothing was heard of them till they had resumed their places in the British army. Many and various were the conjectures as to the means of their escape; the officers inquired and investigated in vain; the country was explored to no purpose; the soldiers shook their heads, and told of fortune-tellers, pedlars and such characters; who had been seen at intervals; and sundry of the more credulous could think of nothing but supernatural agency! but whether man or spirit was the conspirator the mystery was unbroken.

When this became known to Washington, he sent Gen. Hazen to take this responsible charge. This energetic officer, after exhausting all resources, resorted to stratagem. He was convinced, as the nearest British post was more than a hundred miles distant, the prisoners must be aided by Americans, but where the suspicion should fall he could not even conjecture; the reproach of Toryism being almost unknown in that region. Having been trained to meet exigencies of this kind in a distinguished career as colonel in the British army, his plan was formed at once, and communicated to an officer of his own, upon whose talent he relied for its successful execution. This was Captain Lee, whose courage and ability fully justified the selection.

The secret plan concerted between them was this. It was to be given out that Lee was absent on furlough or command. He meantime, was to assume the dress of a British prisoner, and having provided himself with information and a story of his capture, was to be thrown into the barracks, where he might gain the confidence of the prisoners, and join them in a plan of escape. How well Capt. Lee sustained his part may be inferred from the fact that when he had disappeared and placed himself among the prisoners, his own officers and soldiers saw him every day without the least suspicion. The person to whom I am indebted for most of these particulars was the Intendant on the prisoners, and familiar with Lee; but, though compelled to see him often in the discharge of his duty, he never penetrated the disguise. Well it was for Lee that his disguise was so complete. Had his associates suspected his purpose to betray them, his history would have been embraced in a proverb, "dead men tell no tales."

For many days he remained in this situation, making no discoveries whatever He thought he perceived at times signs of intelligence between the prisoners and an old woman, who was allowed to bring fruit for sale within the enclosure. She was known to be deaf and half witted, and therefore no object of suspicion. It was known that her son had been disgraced and punished in the American army, but she had never betrayed any malice on that account, and no one dreamed that she had the power to do injury if she possessed the will. Lee watched her closely, but saw nothing to confirm his suspicions. Her dwelling was about a mile distant, in a wild retreat, where she shared her miserable quarters with a dog and cat, the former of which mounted guard over her mansion, while the latter encouraged superstitious fears which were equally effectual in keeping visiters away.

One dark stormy night in autumn, he was lying awake at midnight, meditating on the enterprise he had undertaken which, though in the beginning it had recommended itself to his romantic disposition, had now lost all its charms.—It was one of those tempests which in our climate so often hang upon the path of the departing year. His companions slept soundly, but the wind, which shook the building to its foundation and threw heavy splashes of rain against the window, conspired with the state of his mind to keep him wakeful. All at once the door was gently opened, and a figure moved silently into the room. It was too dark to observe its motions narrowly, but he could see that it stooped towards one of the sleepers, who immediately rose; next it approached him and touched him on the shoulder. Lee immediately started up; the figure then allowed a slight gleam from a dark lanthern to pass over his face, and as it did so, whispered impatiently "not the man—but come!" It then occurred to Lee that it was the opportunity he desired. The unknown whispered to him to keep his place till another man was called; but just at that moment some noise disturbed him, and, making a sign to Lee to follow, he moved silently out of the room.

They found the door of the house unbarred, and a small part of the fence removed, where they passed out without molestation; the sentry had retired to a shelter where he thought he could guard his post without suffering from the rain; but Lee saw that his conductors put themselves in preparation to silence him if he should happen to address them. Just without the fence appeared a stooping figure, wrapped in a red cloak, and supporting itself with a large stick, which Lee at once perceived could be no other than the old fruit woman. But the most profound silence was observed; a man came out of a thicket at a little distance and joined them, and the whole party moved on under the guidance of the old woman. At first they frequently stopped to listen, but having heard the sentinel's cry, "all's well," they seemed reassured and moved with more confidence than before. They soon came near to her cottage under an overhanging bank, where a bright light was shining out from a little window upon the wet and drooping boughs that hung near it. The dog received them graciously, and they entered. A table was spread with some coarse provisions upon it, and a large jug, which one of the soldiers was about to seize, when the man who conducted them withheld him. "No," said he, "we must first proceed to business."—He then went to a small closet, from which he returned with what seemed to have been originally a Bible, though now it was worn to a mahogany color, and a spherical form. While they were doing this, Lee had time to examine his companions; one of whom was a large, quiet looking soldier, the other a short stout man with much the aspect of a villain. They examined him in turn, and as Lee had been obliged to punish the shorter soldier, severely, he felt some misgivings when the fellow's eyes rested upon him. Their conductor was a middle aged harsh-looking man, whom Lee had never seen before.

As no time was to be lost, their guide explained to them in a few words, that before he should undertake his dangerous enterprise, he should require of them to swear upon the scriptures, not to make the least attempt to escape, and never to reveal the circumstances or agents in the preceeding, whatever might befal them. The soldiers, however, insisted on deferring this measure till they had formed some slight acquaintance with the contents of the jug, and expressed their sentiments on the subject rather by actions than words. In this they were joined by Lee, who by this time had begun to contemplate the danger of his enterprise in a new and unpleasant point of view. If he were to be compelled to accompany his party to New York, his disguise would at once be detected, and it was certain that he would be detected; and hanged as a spy. He had supposed, beforehand, that he should find no difficulty in escaping at any moment; but he saw that their conductor had prepared arms for them, which they were to use in taking the life of any one who should attempt to leave them—and then the oath. He might possibly have released himself from its obligations, when it becomes necessary for the interests of his country; but no honorable man can well bear to be driven to an emergency, in which he will have to violate an oath, however reluctantly it was taken. He felt that there was no retreating, when there came a heavy shock, as of something falling against the sides of the house; their practised ears at once detected the alarm gun; and their conductor, throwing down the old Bible, which he had held all the while impatiently in his hand, directed the party to follow him in close order, and immediately quitted the house taking with him his dark lanthern.

They went on with great despatch, but not without difficulty. Sometimes their footing would give way on some sandy bank or slippery field, and when their path led through the woods, the wet boughs dashed heavily in their faces. Lee felt that he might have deserted his precious companions while they were in this hurry and alarm; but he felt, that as yet, he had made no discoveries; and however dangerous his situation was, he could not bear to confess that he had not nerve to carry it through. On he went; therefore, for two or three hours, and was beginning to sink with fatigue, when

the barking of a dog brought the party to a stand. Their conductor gave a whistle, which was answered at no great distance, and a figure, came forward in the darkness, who whispered to their guide, and then led the way up to a building, which seemed, by the shadowy outline, to be a large stone barn.—They entered it, and were severally placed in small nooks where they could feel that the hay was all around them, except on the side of the wall. Shortly after, some provisions were brought to them with the same silence, and it was signified to them that they were to remain concealed through the whole of the coming day.

Through a crevice in the wall, Lee could discover as the day came on, that the barn was attached to a small farmhouse. He was so near the house that he could overhear the conversation which was carried on about the door. The morning rose clear, and it was evident from the inquiries of the horsemen who occasionally galloped up to the door, that the country was alarmed. The farmer gave short and surly replies, as if unwilling to be taken off from his labor; but the other inmates of the house were eager in their questions, and from the answers, Lee gathered that the means by which he and his companions had escaped were as mysterious as ever.

The next night, when all was quiet, they resumed their march, and explained to Lee that, as he was not with them in their conspiracy and was accidentally associated with them in their escape, they should take the precaution to keep him before them, just behind the guide. He submitted without opposition, though the arrangement considerably lessened the chances in favor of his escape. He observed, from the direction of the stars, that they did not move in a direct line towards the Delaware, but they changed their course so often that he could not conjecture at what point they intended to strike the river. He endeavored, whenever any peculiar object appeared, to fix it on his memory as well as the darkness would permit, and succeeded better than could have been expected, considering the agitated state in which he travelled.

Concluded in our next.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FOUR DAYS LATER.

The packet ship New York, from Liverpool, brings dates from that city to the 1st Oct. and from London to the 29th Sept.

It will be seen by the following extracts from London papers, *that the brave Poles may yet survive the loss of Warsaw.*

It would seem from the proclamation of General Roziski, that the Polish army which evacuated Warsaw *was not included in the capitulation of that city.*

LONDON, Sept. 28. Yesterday we received Hamburg papers and letters to the 24th. From their contents it is evident that Paskewitsch was deceived when he said "the Polish army and nation have submitted to their lawful sovereign." This assertion is now proved to be an empty boast. The Government, the representatives of the people, and the authorities have evacuated Warsaw with the army, and the Poles appear determined on making a desperate resistance. These important facts are announced in an eloquent and patriotic proclamation, published by Gen. Roziski, of which we subjoin a translation.—We hope this gallant people will yet be saved from destruction by the interference of those Powers whose interest it is, as it must be their wish, to support them against the overwhelming power of Russia.

PROCLAMATION.

"Head Quarters at Kanow, Sept. 12.

"POLES—Four days ago a most sanguinary and obstinately contested battle was fought under the walls of our capital. Before the eyes of your wives, sisters and mothers, under the view of the whole city of Warsaw, the Polish troops have slain more than 20,000 of the enemy, and the entrenchments which were formed by the labor of your fellow citizens have now become the grave of the invaders. To save the town from destruction, to weaken the force of the enemy, our troops have evacuated the capital. The ammunition, cannon, and all implements of defence, the Government, the Deputies, all the Magistrates, have withdrawn with the Commander-in-Chief and the army to Modlin. Gen. Krukewiecki is no longer President of the Government.

"In consequence of an armistice, hostilities are for a moment suspended; but, my countrymen, let not that moment be for you a period of repose which might divert you from the great object of the deliverance of your native land; employ it rather to double your strength, in new efforts to establish the existence and independence of Poland.

"Is Warsaw for us all our country? Do its walls and its inhabitants within so narrow a circuit form the limits of the nation? After so many great sacrifices, after so many dearly achieved victories, which justly astonish the world, shall our high thoughts, our feelings, our hopes,—shall all these be at the last moment of expectation dissipated, as if the waters of the Warthe, the Vistula, the Dnieper, the Bug and the Dwina, did not present to us the inheritance of our fathers, which, again reconquered, we will convey to our children? Who then would treacherously violate the sacred oath we have sworn, to shed the last drop of blood in the defence of the last foot of our native land? No! The Pole is too proud to fail in a pledge given in the face of the whole world, or to look forward with a doubt of victory while he still is able to lift an arm. He who can value liberty, who calls himself freeman, will also know how to break the fetters attempted to be imposed upon him.

"POLES! Yet one moment more of endurance and resignation, and the end of the glorious contest, whose result will be the restoration of our freedom, independence, and rights, is at hand. The scale of victory must preponderate in favor of the zeal and resolution of our soldiers, and the sacrifices of our citizens. History gives the example of a united nations, striving to obtain one great object, being deceived in its hopes. Did not our enemies, nineteen years ago, lose their capital, and notwithstanding was not their nationality and independence secured? Never let us forget that we owe every thing to our country, our common mother. Her existence is ours;—we wear her chains. Then let us once more renew in our hearts the already sworn oath, that we do resolve to be a free people, that we will not lay down the sword of our fathers until we recover liberty and independence. Henceforth let our motto be—"death or victory!" And when we shall stand in order of battle, we will meet the enemy with the cry—"Live the country!" and thus will we conquer. ROZISKI.

Some of the German papers still flatter themselves that the cause of Poland is not lost. According to one of these, "the taking of Warsaw by the Russians was only the result of a plan conceived by the Poles, who wished by this means to weaken the Russian army by at least 20,000 men, the number necessary to occupy Warsaw, and to leave to it also, the care of keeping down the rising population of that city. The defence of the Poles had for its object only, to involve the destruction of as many Russians as possible. There are now only about 10-000 troops and National Guards which took part in the defence."

Another German Editor, maintaining the same opinion, says: "General Szembeck is sustained at Sandomir, with 26,-000 men, on the rear of the Russian army, to whom the destruction of the bridges of the Vistula, near Gora and d'Ossiek, has cut off all communication with Russia. Plock is free, and General Ramorino, who obtained a brilliant victory over General Golowin, occupies Lublin. In Cracow, the landsturm is under arms. This body is numerous, and is supported by 10,000 regular troops."

In Warsaw itself a gloomy tranquillity prevails. The post with foreign countries was not re-established, because the communication was not fully secured.

According to private accounts, the loss on both sides was much greater than the statements hitherto received make it;—30,000 killed and wounded are spoken of, one third of whom are Poles. The motions and intentions of the Polish army are still involved in obscurity, and the violent party seem not to have renounced all hope.

The total amount of the Polish corps is stated to be still 60,000 men, who think themselves able to resist the Russians, especially if the latter should be obliged to leave a garrison of 20,000 or 30,000 men in Warsaw. It would be most disastrous for Poland, if the contest should be renewed, as without foreign aid, which would lead to a general war, a successful result could hardly be thought of. [Hamburg Correspondent.]

THE REFORM BILL.—A Liverpool paper, of Oct. 1, says: The grand struggle which is to decide the fate of the reform bill takes place in the House of Lords on Monday next, (Oct. 3,) and that "thrill of agony intense," which must always be felt "when great events are on the eve," now pervades the public breast to the exclusion of every other feeling. The London Courier intimates the opinion that the reform bill will pass the House of Peers, and is gathering strength. Bets to this effect are offered, at odds of two or three to one. The same paper adds that it is earnestly said, that if, contrary to expectation, the bill does not pass the Peers, Parliament will be immediately prorogued.

By the packet Silas Richards, Capt. Holdredge, the Journal of Commerce of Nov. 7, received London papers, price currents, &c. to Sept. 25th, and Liverpool papers to Sept. 26th, inclusive.

The Reform Bill passed in the House of Commons on the 22d by a majority of 109. It was carried up to the Lords with more than usual ceremony, where it was read once and ordered to be read a second time on Monday the 26th.

The disturbances in Paris were no longer of a dangerous character. The Perier Ministry appear to occupy their seats as firmly as ever, and declare that their policy is based on the preservation of the revolution and peace.

[Extract from the Prussia State Gazette of the 18th Sept.

WARSAW, Sept. 13, 1831. On the 7th of this month, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the battle before Warsaw began afresh; during the same Gen. Berg arrived in the city. A convention was signed in the evening, whereupon the Polish army immediately began their retreat to Praga to Modlin, after they were entirely collected.

On the 8th the Municipal Council of of the city issued the following Proclamation. "As the Russian troops will this day enter the residence, by an arrangement which the authorities have concluded, the municipal council considers it to be its duty to relieve the citizens from all anxiety in respect to the safety of their persons and property, but on the other hand, it is confidently expected, that all inhabitants will observe a proper tranquility.

(Signed) OZEKSKI, President."

At half past 8 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, at the Jerusalem Barrier, the President of the city of Warsaw, surrounded by a deputation of the Municipal Council, offered bread and salt to his Imperial Highnes, the Grand Duke Michael It pleased his Highness graciously to address this deputation with words of peace, and he rode into the city at the head of the guards, surrounded by a brilliant staff. In Saxon square, the Grand Duke, addressing the people said:—"Should any of the inhabitants of the residence have any requests to make, they will please address themselves directly to me." His Imperial Highness resides in the Royal Palace,

The Warsaw Courier, of yesterday, says that a cessation of hostilities will continue for a fortnight, until the decision of his majesty can be had from St. Petersburg.

General Cassimer Malchowski has resigned his command of the Polish army, but still remains with them.

The report that disturbances had occurred day before yesterday at Modlin and the neighborhood, is not confirmed. Many citizens who left Warsaw with the army are now at Rezrs.

General Krukiwicki is still in Warsaw. There is no positive information of the present residence of General Skrzynecki The probability is, that he is in Gallacia, in the neighborhood of Cracow.

By order from the Governor General, Count Wilt, the National Guard, and all other persons in possession of arms, are ordered to deposite the same within forty eight hours at the arsenal, in the hands of the Director of Artillery, under penalty of being punished by sentence of a Court Martial.

MADAWASKA.

We have received the following official account of the proceedings of the Governor and Council, at their recent session, for publication.—*Argus.*

STATE OF MAINE.

IN COUNCIL, November 7th, 1831.
Present the GOVERNOR,

Messrs.	LANE,	COBB,
	HOWARD,	SMITH,
	PRINCE,	JOHNSON.

The Committe of the whole Council to which was referred the subject of the recent transactions at Madawaska, ask leave to report. That, in common with their fellow citizens, they view with feelings of just indignation, the unwarrantable and oppressive acts of the authorities of the British Province of New Brunswick in invading the territory of this State with a military force, and arresting a number of our peaceable citizens, compelling others to conceal themselves in the wilderness, and abandon their homes in order to escape the violence with which they were threatened.

In this violation of the sovereignty of the State, we perceive the continuation of that system of encroachment, which, by our forbearance, the Provincial Government have long been enabled to practice for the purpose of extending their possession, and afterwards relying on that possession as the only foundation of the extraordinary claim they still persevere in making to a considerable portion of the State.

In virtue of a warrant from a magistrate of the County of Penobscot, the inhabitants of Madawaska, on the 20th day of August last, assembled at a place southward of the St. John river, on this side of the line designated by the Arbiter as in his opinion a suitable boundary between the two governments, and proceeded peaceably to organize themselves in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature of Maine, incorporating the town of Madawaska.

On the 12th day of September last,—they held a town meeting for the purpose of electing a Representative, as required by the laws and constitution of this State.

For these acts, four of our citizens have been arrested by the authorities of New Brunswick, carried out of the State, and three of them, Barnabas Hunnewell, Daniel Savage and Jesse Wheelock, are now confined in jail at Fredericton in execution of a sentence pronounced against them, after the form of a trial in a Court of that Province.

As these citizens were arrested by a foreign power, at a place which is claimed and known to be within the limits of this State, and for the exercise of a privilege guaranteed to every citizen, we have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion, that the State is bound to adopt all proper and constitutional means within its power; to procure their release.

It appears by documents in the office of the Secretary of State of this State,—that immediately on receiving information of these transactions, the facts were communicated by the Governor to Mr. Livingston, the Secretary of State of the United States, with an urgent request that the proper measures might be adopted by the General Government to procure the release of our citizens and protect our territory from invasion.

To this application an answer was duly received from Mr. Livingston, under date of 21st of October last, stating "the extreme desire of the Executive of the United States to conform with scrupulous good faith to the arrangement made with the Minister of Great Britain for preserving the state of things as it then existed on both sides, until a final disposition could be made of the question, and it was distinctly understood that no exertion of the State authority in the parts of the disputed territory which were actually held by the British, should interfere with this arrangement." It further appears by the documents communicated, that although the proceedings of the inhabitants of Madawaska were supposed to be a violation of that agreement, yet prompt measures were adopted by the President through the interposition of the Representative of the British Government at Washington to procure the release of the persons who had taken part in these transactions.

We have caused an examination to be made, but no copy of the arrangement referred to can be found among the archives of the State. And though allusion is made to such an arrangement in the correspondence between Mr. Clay, former Secretary of State of the United States and the late Gov. Lincoln, it was at that time asserted to have been violated by the British authorities, and we are satisfied that in numerous instances, it has been totally disregarded by them.

In order to show the views of the general government with regard to the measures to be adopted by this State.—which are now the subject of our consideration, we refer to the following extracts from Mr. Livingston's letter before referred to. "The President desires me to reiterate to you, his anxious desire that you would use your authority and influence to prevent any further collision with the British authorities, persuaded that the wisdom of Congress will direct such ultimate measures, as will bring controversy to a close, consistent with the interest and dignity of the United States, and particularly of the States interested in the question. He receives the strongest assurances from the Representative of the British Government, that no innovation will be countenanced on the part of its provincials functionaries; and on our part, good faith as well as the protection of the frontier, from unauthorised mutual inroads, require the same course of conduct."

In a previous letter to the Governor,—dated October 5th, Mr. Livingston observes "the President directs me to say, that he relies on your excellency's prudence to avoid any unnecessary exertion of authority over the contested ground, and to repress, as far as lies in your power, all such acts as may endanger the quiet of the bordering territory. Congress will meet in the course of a few weeks, and it will be a source of deep regret if the moderation and forbearance which has hitherto characterized the government and people of Maine, should cease to guide them, when its further continuance for so short a period is of such consequence to the nation."

After a full consideration of all the facts and circumstances within our knowledge in relation to the subject submitted to us, we are of opinion that every proper and constitutional measure at present in the power of the Executive of this State to procure the release of our citizens confined at Fredericton, has been adopted. And if the Committee have forborne to recommend more efficacious means for their immediate release, it is because they believe the State is not in the possession of the constitutional power to execute them without the concurrence of the General Government.

Believing that Congress, which is soon to meet, will adopt the necessary measures to bring this controversy to a close, consistently with justice, the peace of the nation, and the constitutional rights of the State, which we believe will never will be voluntarily surrendered, and from a desire to conform to the wishes of the general government, we do not deem it expedient at this time to recommend measures which might lead to collision with the British authorities.

But from the exposed situation of our frontier settlements, and the danger to which they are subjected by encroachments from the neighboring Province,—we reccommend that the Governor be advised to issue a General Order requiring the Militia of the State to hold themselves in readiness to meet such requisitions as the President may deem necessary, to protect our territory from invasion and our citizens from capture

ISAAC LANE, PER ORDER.
In Council, Nov. 7, 1831.

This report, on being read was accepted by the Council, and by the Governor approved.

Attest:
R. G, GREENE, Secretary of State.
A true Copy Attest:
R. G. GREENE Secretary of State.

STATE OF MAINE.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
PORTLAND. Nov. 8, 1831.

GENERAL ORDER.

The security & defence of our rights as citizens of a free State, being dependent upon our Military establishment,—it is not less a duty than the privilege of the Citizen Soldier to be at all times prepared to repel the invasion of those rights, and afford his aid in the due execution of the laws of his country. The exposed situation of the frontier settlements of this State, and the danger to which they are subjected by continual encroachments from a foreign power, having in the opinion of the Executive Council, rendered it necessary that the Militia of the State should be reminded that events might occur which would require their services. The *Commander-in Chief* therefore ORDERS that the several Divisions of the Militia be in readiness to meet such requisitions, as circumstances and the laws of the State may require, and as the President of the United States may deem necessary, for the protection of our citizens and territory.

The Major Generals will cause this order to be promulgated throughout their respective Divisions.

By the Commander-in-Chief,
S. G. LADD, *Adjutant Gen.*

The following letter from Mr. Deane to Gov. Smith, furnishes additional proof that the decision of the royal Arbiter on the boundary question, was made in exact obedience to his instructions from the court of St. James.

Ellsworth, Nov. 1st. 1831.

"SAMUEL E. SMITH, Esq. Governor of Maine.

SIR—In executing the Commission, in conjunction with Edward Kavanagh, Esq. last summer under a resolve of the Legislature, while in the Madawaska settlements we learnt from the settlers there that during the summer and the month of September 1830, a company consisting of several English gentlemen, and among them one officer in the naval service, came and devoted much time in reconnoisances on the line running due north from the source of the river St. Croix and the river St. Francis, and that they were occupied two or three weeks in specially exploring the St. Francis alone. The whole time they spent in this business was over two months.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, Your very humble servant,
JOHN G. DEANE."

In relation to this, the Argus says:—"The facts communicated in the foregoing letter will probably aid the people of Maine in conjecturing how it was that the river St. Francis came to be selected by his Majesty the King of the Netherlands as the highlands of the treaty, especially when taken in connection with what we have understood was the fact, that immediately after His Majesty's decision was promulgated, some of his confidential friends publicly insinuated that His Majesty had merely carried into effect by his decision, the private understanding *of the parties*—a mode of expression which simply meant *one of the parties.* The reason why the British chose the St. Francis would be better understood by those who are acquainted with the geography of the country. The river St. Francis is navigable in boats the whole way from the Grand Portage to its mouth, and the St. John is navigable from thence to the due north line."

Steam-Boat Accidents.—The Caroline arrived here yesterday from Louisville.—On her passage up, on Monday moning in the fog, she run foul of the Sylph,—which was bound down, and carried away her wheel-house and cabin on one side, and otherwise very much injured her. The Caroline lost her figure-head and bowsprit, and was otherwise slightly damaged.

The Lady Byron came down yesterday from Pittsburg, with her starboard-bow, and railing injured, from having come in contact the day before, with the Hornet which was on her way up. The latter boat was slightly damaged, and one of her engineers had his thigh broken, and was otherwise injured. Another person was hurt, but to what extent we did not learn.

Cincinnati Adv.

Bell's Weekly Messenger states that the Reform Bill will pass the House of Lords by a majority of from 47, 50 while other papers fear it will be rejected.

In the last fifteen days there has been paid at the Custom House, in the city of New York, for duties $1,191,925.

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, NOV. 22.

The Governor and Council have closed their session. They have concluded, it seems, that the State Executive can do nothing in the present case but prepare to repel further invasion and trust to the National Government for redress for what is past. Mr. Smith of Waterville a member of the Council has been sent to Frederickton to visit the prisoners and give them and their families pecuniary aid if necessary.

☞The Major Generals of the second and third divisions of militia, have issued orders to the officers and soldiers under their command, to be in readiness for service.

The Maine Patriot, printed at Augusta, is to be discontinued at the close of the year, and a new paper of the same political complexion established in its room, which will be published semi-weekly during the session of the Legislature, and once a week during the rest of the year. The publishers of the Hallowell Advocate give notice that their paper will be issued twice a week while the Legislature is in session. It seems that the Kennebeckers mean to be well provided with newspapers.

The authors of the Bridge circular, are receiving the due reward of their deeds. Our readers will recollect, that professing to be actuated by pure and patriotic motives, they warned the National Republican party to beware of Mr. Hunton and recommended Judge Smith to their support, asserting that he was not a party man, and although he was the candidate of the Jackson people, they were authorized to assure the public that if he should be elected, his appointments to office would not be made exclusively from either of the existing political parties. This document coming from citizens of high standing in society,—who were supposed to be men of integrity and honor, and who professed to be National Republicans, did Mr. Hunton more injury, in this section of the country, at least, than all the Expositors and swaggering of the Jackson party. In 1831 Judge Smith entered on his gubernatorial duties and immediately showed himself to be a violent Jackson man.—The authors of the circular were repeatedly called upon to inform the public what was the authority for asserting that the Judge belonged to no party. They gave no explanation and the Jackson party kept quiet, until the last election was over, and then they tell us that Gov. Smith never authorized them in any way whatever to give such a pledge. The Kennebec gentlemen do not contradict this, and we have a fair explanation of the whole mystery. They did it purely from personal enmity to Mr. Hunton.—And they are receiving the merited recompense of their envy and malice, in universal reprobation and contempt.

A meeting was held in this Village on Saturday evening, for the purpose of forming a Lyceum. After discussing the nature and prospect of the proposed institution, it was resolved to give it a trial. A meeting will be held on Friday evening at 6 o'clock P. M., to organize the society, and transact the necessary business. An address will be given by Rev. B. B. Murray.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.—The whole number of students at this institution, the present term, is 156. Freshmen, sophomores, 48; in the select department 5.

The American Sentinel "inclines to the opinion" that George M. Dallas Esq will be nominated for the office of Vice President, by the Pennsylvania Jackson Convention of the 4th of March next.

FIRE.—Three sawmills were destroyed by fire, at Saccarappa on Wednesday night, 9th inst. Loss probably about $7000.

MARRIED,

In Paris, by Galen Field Esq. Mr. Amariah Harris, to Miss Polly Daniels.

In Livermore, Mr. Abel Monroe, to Miss Saline Hinds—Mr. Charles Jones to Miss Nancy Griffith.

In Hartford, Mr. Isaac W. Robinson, to Miss Deborah Thomas, both of H.

DIED.

In this town, on the 16th inst., Mr. Simeon Herring, very suddenly, aged about 24.

In this Village, on the 15th inst., Jonathan G. Henderson of Mr. Joseph Shackley, aged 15 months.

NEW FALL GOODS.

S. K. WELLMORE'S

HAS recently received (*at the old stand of JOS. HARROD,*) *Corner of* EXCHANGE *and* MIDDLE STREETS,

a complete assortment of Fall and Winter

Goods.

SUCH AS

Blue, Black, Mix'd, Brown, Olive Brown, Green & Mulbury } LONDON, GERMAN, BROADCLOTHS. AND AMERICAN

Drab, Blue, Black and Mix'd CASSIMERES; SATTINETTS;
Bombazetts—Circassians;
English, French and German MERINO'S;
English and American FLANNELS;
Real Goat's Hair, Imitation & Plaid } CAMBLETS.
Tartan Plaids—Petersham Coating—Kersey—Dark and Light CALICOES of ev'ry description.
Changeable Gros de Nap, Gros de Warsaw, Blk, Blue Bk. Gros de Berlin, Gros de Swiss, Blk Twill'd Synchaw } SILKS.
CANTON CRAPES—
Rich Gauze, Crape, Palmyrden, Bagdad, Thibet and Crape } *FANCY HDKS.*
Rich Bonnet Ribbons;
Italian Crapes—Green Barriage;
Barriage Veils—
English double ground blk Silk VEILS;
Black and white 4-4 & 5-4 Bobinett Lace;
Thread and Bobinett Edgings—
Quillings—Long Lawn—
Irish Linen—Linen Sheeting—
Linen Cambrick;
Linen Cambrick, Imitation, Silk Cotton Flaggs, and Bandanna } HDKFS.
SILK AND COTTON UMBRELLAS.
Real Merino, Thibet, Valentia, Raw Silk, Cassimere and Cotton } SHAWLS.
Russia and French Table CLOTHS,
7-4 and 8-4 White Damask do.
Gloves and Hosiery;
Thread, Spool Cotton, Tapes, Pins.

ALSO,

Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
Bleach'd do. do.
Tickings—Checks—Ginghams.

The above articles, together with a variety of other articles, will be sold at the lowest prices for CASH or approved credit.

☞S. K. W. has on hand and entire assortment of genuine

Dutch Bolting Cloths,

recently received from one of the best manufacturer's in Germany, and warranted the best article imported.

He can also furnish the *BURR STONE* at short notice.

Portland, Nov. 10, 1831. 3m23

STRAYED,

FROM the subscriber, about four weeks since four CALVES, one red and white heifer, one red heifer with a little white on her belly and on the end of her tail, and two steers, entirely red. Whoever will return said calves or give information where they may be found, shall be suitably rewarded by the subscriber. JOHN PARSONS.

Norway, Nov. 19, 1831 23

JUST received and for sale at BARTON'S,

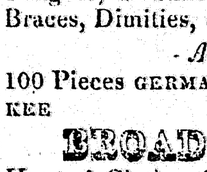
Life of SUMMERFIELD;
Woodbridge and Willard's GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS;
Morse's Geography and Atlas;
Cummings' do.
Woodbridge's do.
Goldsmith's do.
Adams' do.
Goodrich's do.
Worcester's do.
Malte Brun's do.
Blake's do. for Children;
Parley's do. for Children;
Parish's Geography;
Pike's Kinner, Walsh's, Bezout's, Adams', Smith's, Colburn's, Robinson's, Emerson's, and Temple's ARITHMETICS;
Murray's, Ingersoll's, Fisk's, Campbell's, Frost's, and Springer's English GRAMMARS;
American First Class Book;
National Reader;
Political Class Book;
National do.
Primary do.
Columbian do.
Introduction to National Reader;
Classical Reader;
Biblical do.
Historical do.
Agricultural do.
Columbian do.
Analytical do.
English do.
Sequel to Analytical Reader;
Understanding Reader;
Goodrich's History United States;
Columbian Orator;
Butler's History;
Young Gentlemen and Ladies' Museum;
Evangelical Instructor;
Academical Speaker;
Art of Reading;
Whelpley's Compend;
Webster's Spelling Book;
Goodale's do.
National do.
Perry's do.
Introduction to National Spelling Book;
Young Scholar's First Book;
Worcester's Second Book;
Webster's, Walker's, Perry's, and Johnsons DICTIONARIES;
Greek, Latin, and French Books.

A. B. is agent for the AMERICAN MEDICAL JOURNAL, NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW,
SCIENTIFIC TRACTS,
CHRISTIAN EXAMINER,
UNIVERSALIST EXPOSITOR,
American Library of USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, &c. &c.

He has also on hand a very complete assortment of STATIONARY & FANCY GOODS—DRUGS and MEDICINES, with the greatest variety of PATENT MEDICINES of any store in the State, all of which are of fine genuine description.

☞Orders for any of the above, attended to the same as on personal application, and every article so forwarded not proving satisfatory may be returned, and the money will be refunded.

PUBLIC NOTICE.



THE subscriber, of Waterford, in the County of Oxford, hereby gives Public Notice, that he offers for sale his Real Estate in said Waterford, consisting of a one story DWELLING-HOUSE, BARN, and other out-buildings, TRIP-HAMMER SHOP, and a new GRIST MILL, situated in that part of Waterford called the "Lower Village."

Further particulars made known on application to him at his dwelling-house.

EZRA JEWELL.

Waterford, Nov. 12, 1831. 22

HENRY POOR,

AT NO. 3, MITCHELLS' BUILDINGS, MIDDLE-STREET, PORTLAND,

HAS received and opened for the Fall and Winter trade, English, French and German MERINOS; CIRCASSIANS, Plaids and Bombazetts;—real Rob Roy Plaids; Common and Staple Cambletts; fancy Silk, and Thibit Hkfs; MERINO SHAWLS; bobinett LACES, cheap; Edgings and Quillings; nice Straw HATS and splendid RIBBONS to match; Italians, Synshaw, Gro de Swiss and Chinese SILKS in great variety; Russia Diapers and Damasks; all kinds Muslins; elegant French Calicoes; Gloves and Mitts; Crapes, Pongees, Bandannas, Flag Cravats;—Braces, Dimities, &c. &c.

ALSO,

100 Pieces GERMAN, ENGLISH, and YANKEE

BROADCLOTHS;

Hunter's Cloths; Cassimeres; Kerseys; real Petersham, for top Coats; Habit Cloths, and Ladies' Olive Broad Cloths:

ALSO,

A prime Stock of Live Geese Russia & Common FEATHERS on hand—bales Ticks, Yarns, Sheetings, Shirtings, and every species of Domestics;

ALSO, 25 PIECES

CARPETINGS,

of brilliant style and Colors—Stair Carpetings, Rugs, Straw Mattings, Carpet Bindings, &c.

ALSO,

Different Nos. Dutch BOLTING CLOTHS, of a *superior order*, which will be sold at *less* prices than formerly in this market. A constant supply will be received from the South.

H. P. Will give the highest market prices for all

DOMESTIC STUFFS,

such as, Flannels; Full'd Cloths; Yarn; Carpetings; Diapers; Tow Cloths, &c.

Portland, Nov. 4th 1831. 21 10w

NOTICE.

THE Committee appointed by the Hon. Justices of our Court of Common Pleas, begun and holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of September A. D. 1831, to make partition of the westerly part of Lot Numbered one hundred and sixty two in the town of Livermore, being all that part of said Lot which is situated west of the town road which passes through said Lot, according to the petition of Jacob Gibbs and Others, hereby give notice to all persons concerned or interested in said partition, that they will meet on the premises to perform said service on the twelfth day of December, A. D. 1831, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

JOHN SIMMONS, Chairman.

Canton, Nov. 5. 1831. 21

Daily Paper in Augusta

EATON & SEVERANCE propose to publish a daily newspaper in Augusta, during the session of the Legislature, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained, to be called the MAINE DAILY JOURNAL. The Daily Journal will be delivered to subscribers every morning at the low price of one dollar for the session, and will contain the Legislative proceedings of the previous day, together with an abstract of Congressional news, and the foreign and domestic intelligence of the day.

Daily papers have heretofore been established only in large commercial towns. They depend mainly on a large population to whom they can be delivered every morning or evening without expense of postage. There is no instance, we believe, in this or any other country, where a daily paper is published in a town having no larger population than Augusta; but anxious as we are to meet the just expectations of the citizens of the State and the members of the Legislature, we have concluded to make the attempt, in the hope that the citizens of Gardiner, Hallowell and Waterville, to whom we shall offer the paper every morning, will unite in giving us that support which other daily papers find in large commercial towns.

It shall be our endeavor to report the proceedings of the Legislature faithfully and impartially, never distorting or misrepresenting the language of political opponents in debate.—Indeed we hope to acquire such a reputation for fairness and impartiality in this respect, that all parties shall have confidence in whatever we may publish of legislative proceedings.

We shall send our daily to all the printers of newspapers in the State, trusting they will use a little endeavor to procure us that patronage which is necessary to ensure its publication.

The weekly Journal will be continued as heretofor at $2 a year, and will also contain an account of the proceedings of the Legislature, together with the latest foreign and domestic news.

WANTED, in payment for the Oxford Observer, 100 lbs. TALLOW.

"GREAT BARGAINS."

C. J. STONE

HAS just received at his new stand, *Mussey's Row, Middle-Street,*

a well selected and very extensive assortment of seasonable piece

Goods,

SUCH AS

BROADCLOTHS,

Blue, Blk. Mulberry, Mixt, Brown, and Fancy colors for pantaloons; CASSIMERES; SATTINETTS; Flannels; Plaids; Moreans; French and English Circassians, all colors; Fine Thibet Cloths; col'd Damask Table Covers;—Goats' Hair Cambletts; Lamb's Wool Worsted and Cotton Hosiery, Thibet, Merino, Valentia and other SHAWLS; Blk Italian Lustrings; Gro de Naps;—Blk. and col'd Synchaws; Sarsnets and other Silks—Silks Cambletts; Gro De Berlins; 1400 yds. French, English and other Calicoes, from 10 to 50 cts.—Ginghams; Furniture Prints and Dimetys; Hair Cord, Plaid and Plain White Cambric Muslins; col'd Cambrics;—White Counterpanes 11-4, *at a very low price*; Hair Check, Book and Swiss Muslins; Blk. Silk Velvets; Corded Peticoats; a good assortment of Fancy Vestings; Ladies' Fancy Silk Hdkfs.; Fenlar's, Flag and other Hdkfs; Bobbinnett Edgings and Quillings; Grecian Boots; Silk Hosiery; Gloves; Mitts; Braids; Cap Wire; Buttons; Tapes; Pins; Sewing Silks; Carpet Bindings and a good assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

with a great variety other articles too numerous to particularize. The above goods have just been purchased in New York, many of them at Auction, and will be sold at very low prices for Cash or Approved Credit.

WANTED,

Any quantity of WOOLEN YARN, FLANNELS, and TOW CLOTH, for which a fair price will be paid in goods at lowest cash prices.

Portland, Oct. 18, 1831. 6w19

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Norway and vicinity that he has taken the Store lately occupied by James Crockett, where he has just opened an assortment of Seasonable GOODS, and solicits a share of public patronage.

ASHES WANTED!

Wanted good Dry HOUSE ASHES, for which Goods will be paid on delivery at the Pot Ash lately owned by Increase Robinson.

ANTHONY BENNETT.

Norway Village, Nov. 1. 6w20

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD.....ss.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue on Wednesday the thirtieth day of November next, at one of the clock in the afternoon at the Store of Messrs J & M. Cooledge, in Livermore, all the Right, title, interest and Equity of redemption, which NATHANIEL HARMON has or had on the thirtieth day of March A. D. 1831, in the homestead Farm on which he now lives in said Livermore, being the same Farm which the said Harmon purchased of Isaac Record by deed in the the year A. D. 1829, the same being under Mortgage to Davis Washburn for about three hundred and fifty dollars.

OLIVER BILLINGS, Jr. *Dep. Sh'ff.*

Livermore, Oct. 28, 1831. 20

NOTICE.

OXFORD.....ss.

TAken on execution, and will be sold at Public vendue, on Saturday the twenty-sixth day of November next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling house of Joshua Smith in Norway, all the Right in Equity which REUBEN HILL has, to redeem the farm where he now lives, in Norway, the said farm being mortgaged to Peter Frost of Norway for about twenty Dollars.

HENRY W. MILLETT, Dep. Sh'ff.

Norway, October 25, 1831.

☞ *FOR SALE,*

A good HORSE, five years old last spring; warranted sound and kind in every respect. Also, a good second hand

CHAISE.

☞A good credit will be given for the above. WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Nov. 1.

WANTED immediately, by Mrs. H.W. Goodnow, 2 young LADIES, as Apprentices to the Millinary and Mantua-Making business.

WANTED, in payment for the Observer all kinds of Produce.

Stray Cows!

STRAYED from Norway Village 3d inst. three Cows; one light red, one dark red, and the other a little inclined to brindle—two of which are five years old, the other nine or ten. Whoever will return said Cows, or give information where they may be found, shall be suitably rewarded by the subscriber.

DANIEL YOUNG.

Nov. 12. 22

Consumption!

Asthma! and Catarrh!

IN that long train of diseases which seem to grow with the growth of icvilized society, CONSUMPTION takes the lead in its relentless inroads upon human life; yet this dreadful disorder is easily overcome in its earlier stages. It is only when neglected that it arrives at the terrific maturity which so often baffles the sagacity of professional science. An *obstinate cough* is the customary forerunner of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.—Improper neglect in the timely administration of simple and salutary remedies, is sure to be reproved by a dreadful succession of *consumptive* symptoms: oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody spittle; ulcerated lungs and hectic fever:—shrivelled extremities, and general emaciation of the whole body: prostration of stength: flushing cheeks; swollen feet and legs: and at last, in full possession of the mental faculties and while hope still whispers her flattering tale—cold extremities, and a premature death.

For the various stages of this complaint, one of the most approved remedies ever yet discovered is

Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills.

This exceedingly powerful, and yet equally safe and innocent perparation, has effected thorough and rapid cures upon patients supposed to have been far advanced in a confirmed *Consumption*, and who have exhibited the appearances which usually indicate a fatal termination of the disorder.

As the Pills require in ordinary cases no confinement, they may be administered with confidence and safety to all ages and classes of people. Unexampled success has hitherto attended their administration in a great variety of cases: and the Proprietor can refer to a multitude, which testify to their efficacy in reviving the emaciated victim from the bed of disease, and restoring him to blessings of aceustomed health and activity.

Price $1 for whole boxes of 30 pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 pills, with directions.

Debilitated Females.

THE complaints peculiar to the female part of the community, have been long successfully treated by the administration of the *Aromatic Pills*, originally prescribed and compounded by Dr. RELFE. They cleanse the blood from those disorders of the female constitution, for which the Pills are an effectual specific; they restore a free circulation, reform the irregular operations of the sanguiferous system, and rectify the disordered habits. The proprietor's confidence in the superior excellence of this equally innocent and powerful preparation, is founded on the most decisive testimony from many restored patients. He can assure this portion of the public, that when

Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Pills for Females,

are regularly taken according to the directions accompanying them, they revive and establish the desired healthy habits, and restore to the pallid countenance the natural glow of health and good spirits.

Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful, except in cases of pregnancy *when they must not be taken*;—neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits.—They may be used successfully by either men or women in all *Hypochondriac, Hysteric or Vapourish* disorders. in all cases of this description, the Pills purify, invigorate, and revive the disordered system.

Price $1,50 a box. 1

***None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the *sole Proprietor*, T. KIDDER, *immediate successor* to the late DR. W. T. CONWAY. For sale with all the other "*Conway Medicine*," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

☞Large discount to those who buy to sell again. Norway Village, Aug. 31. 6

POETRY.

A HYMN.
ANNUAL MEETING.

Friend, and Father of mankind—
Thou who dost the tempest bind—
May we in thy service find
Life and Liberty.
We are thine, most holy God;
Subjects of thy chastening rod;
Ransom'd by a Saviour's blood,
And we shall be free.

Who can slight thy wondrous love!
Who despise the heavenly Dove!
Who insult the God above!
May thy curse endure.
Who thy high commands obey—
Who abide in wisdom's way—
Who will *do* as well as say;
Find thy promise sure.

May thy wisdom, love, and fear,
Guide us through this passing year;
Nor forsake us ever here,
In this weary land.
While we shall to others give,*
As we would of them receive—
We shall to thy glory live,
And before thee stand,

Joyful day we live to see!
Brethren join in unity—
Free from chains of slavery;
In one social band.
Thus may party spirit cease;
May true faith and love increase,
'Till the world shall be at peace;
Joined in heart and hand.

*Matt. 7. 12. B. B. M.

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

THE YOUNG WARRIORS.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM MICHIGAN.

"For the substantial accuracy of the following story I can truly vouch. One of the parties is intimately known to me. The tragic scene, while it affords a new developement of the individual sufferings and horrors incident to war, especially to border wars, discloses traits of youthful courage and presence of mind eminently worthy of public record.

"Towards the close of the late war with Great Britain, in 1813, or 1814, when the American arms had been so far victorious as to alarm and intimidate the Indians on these frontiers, they acceded to a proposition to meet American commissioners at Greenville, in Ohio, for the purpose of making a treaty of peace and of cession and indemnities.—The British authorities in Canada, learning the intelligence of this contemplated convention, became anxious to prevent as many of the tribes disposed to attend it as possible from doing so. For this purpose they detached a force of Canadian savages, commanded by a French Canadian officer, whose object it was to intercept a tribe of American Indians, and overawe them from proceeding to Greenville. This scheme soon became known to the military authority of the United States on this frontier. They promptly adopted measures to counteract the project of the enemy. They selected a lad about sixteen years of age, the son of a respectable native of this country, who had enjoyed the confidence and good will of the Indians all his life.—The father having died, they transferred their attachment to the son. This boy armed himself with a tomahawk, scalping knife, musket and ammunition; engaged as his companion, a half breed, the nephew of the Canadian commander of the hostile Indian force, somewhat older than himself, and proceeded from Detroit to visit the friendly Indians, and to induce them by his hereditary influence, to proceed on their mission to Grenville, as well as to warn them against the meditated attempt of the enemy to intercept them. The two lads marched with celerity amidst trying difficulties and dangers. They passed a Pottawatomie village, with the aboriginal inhabitants of which the American lad was a great favorite. The Pottawatomies were aware of the movements of the Canadian Indians; and after the two lads had left the village in pursuit of the business on which they had been dispatched, they became apprehensive that their youthful favorite and his companion might be captured and massacred by the hostile force. They, therefore sent a number of their warriors after them, for the purpose of affording them protection. Before these generous allies overtook them, the two boys had begun to cross a river in a canoe. On the opposite shore, they descried a detachment of the savage enemy; but it was too late; they were ordered by the Canadian commander to come on shore and surrender themselves. Feigning submisston, our young heroes, as they approached the enemy, whose commander was advancing towards them alone, came to the determination to sell their lives dearly, and not to be taken, alive if captured at all. They formed the plan of walking up as near as possible, with safety, to the Canadian officer, and of shooting him down on the spot, each pledging himself to the other to fire simultaneously. As they came near to him, the half breed discovered that the officer was his uncle. For a moment he faltered; but re-inspired by the determined spirit and energy of the American lad, he marched fearlessly up toward the commander. Within a few steps of him he demanded an immediate surrender of themselves and their arms. They perceived that the hostile savage detachment were stationed on the brow of a hill about fifty yards from them. They felt their perilous situation; but with undaunted firmness and desperate resolution, they told the Canadian officer not to come any nearer to them; if he did they would certainly kill him. At first he laughed at them. He could not suppose it possible that two boys, neither of them eighteen years of age, would, in the face of a large detachment of savage enemies, burning with resentment, and flushed with hope, dare to execute their threats Finding that they were in no wise intimidated by the dangers which on all sides surrounded them, the Canadian commander resorted to the bold expedient of moving towards his youthful adversaries; throwing open his bosom, defying them to fire at him, and at the same moment raising his sword to cut down the young American. In the act of striking, they both shot him through the heart. He fell at their feet. But such was the presence of mind of the young American, in these fearful circumstances, uncertain whether the officer was certainly dead, that to render "assurance doubly sure," and to prevent the possibility of calling out to his detachment to fire on them, he turned the butt end of his musket, and with it broke, at one blow, the neck of the enemy whom they had shot through the heart. At this instant, the friendly Pottawatomies providentially appeared on the opposite shore of the river, gave a tremendous yell and rushed across the stream with the rapidity of lightning. The savage enemy, by this time apprised of the fate of their commander, and seeing the rapid approach of the Pottawatomies, took to flight. The brave lads were saved, proceeded on their journey amidst perils scarcely less eminent than the one they had just escaped, and effected the object of their trying and dangerous mission.—The treaty of Greenville was signed and ratified; peace was restored with the Indian tribes; and the intrepid young American, left a pennyless orphan by the death of his parent and the disastrous effects of the war, lived to educate and bring up a large family of sisters, by his own exertions, and still lives, in prosperity and affluence, to enjoy the society of that family, respectably established in life, and to see the savage wilderness, where he was cradled and nurtured under the uplifted tomahawk, in a state of high cultivation, and blossoming and blooming like the rose."

A striped Bass weighing forty pounds was taken day before yesterday, by a colored servant living with Benjamin Bailey, Esq. on the banks of the Haylaem river, a little south of the bridge.—The fish was discovered by the man from the end of the dock, which projected some distance into the river. At times he would sail gently along past the dock into quite shoal water, but how to capture him was the question. No net, nor hook and bait was at hand, and as the golden opportunity might not last long, our hero quickly resolved to encounter him single handed in his native element, and at a favorable moment he leaped from the dock directly upon his back. The affrighted fish darted from under him as though a shark was in pursuit, and as luck would have it, took a direction for the shore, and run up nearly high and dry into the mud. Before he could get fairly afloat again and have a plenty of sea room to make his escape, the colored man seized him by the gills, dragged him up on to the beach, and secured his prize.—[N. Y. Eve. Post.

The Newburyport Herald relates an occurrence which happened in Rowley last week. Mr. David Pickard who was on the marshes by a narrow creek, near the mouth of Rowley river, saw a large fish—a shark as he supposed—making up the creek, with his back above water. Being provided with a gun, he discharged it at the creature, when it made a monstrous leap and deposited its huge bulk high and dry upon the land. It measured nine feet in length.

ANECDOTE OF WASHINGTON.

The surprise and capture of the Hessian troops at Trenton is a well remembered event in our revolutionary history. It occurred at the darkest period of the struggle, and it was in the hour when the hopes of the most sanguine had almost failed, that God so signally interposed to save our land.

On that eventful morning, Col. Biddle, of Philadelphia rode by the side of General Washington, and it is from his oft repeated relation of the circumstances of that contest that we have derived our knowledge of the following interesting fact.

The American troops crossed the Delaware about nine miles above Trenton, marched in two divisons upon the town. This unexpected approach and vigorous attack of foes supposed to be dispirited and defeated, was completely successful—and although the floating ice in the river had delayed the crossing, and it was 8 o'clock when Washington entered the village, the victory was gained with an ease altogether unexpected. In a few minutes all the out-guards were driven in, and the American forces having surrounded the town, resistance became fruitless, and the enemy surrendered. When this exent was communicated to Washington, he was pressing forward, and animating his troops by his voice and example. Instantly checking his horse, and throwing the reins upon his neck,—the venerable man raised his hands and eyes to heaven, and thus silently and emphatically acknowledged whence the victory had come, what aid he had implored to guard his beloved country in the perilous conflicts. It was not until the lapse of about a minute that he paused from his devout thankfulness, and ordered the troop to stand to their arms.—[S. S. Jour.

Original Anecdote.—A witness presented himself in a Justice's Court. The parties consented to receive his statement without oath—but his account of matters and things were so astounding to one of them, that he withdrew the consent and required him to be sworn. The book was offered—"Stop," said the witness, "the bible is a very particlar Book!"—"Well," said the Squire, "you have but to take the oath and then repeat the statement already made"—"Oh, but I should *alter so!*"—said the witness.

The Yankees.—One man at Charles town, Massachusetts, has gathered 363 lbs. of *squashes* from *one* seed—another at Portsmouth plucked an *apple* from one of his trees that weighed 1 lb. 10oz. and the cow of a third dextrously shook a quince tree, and eat a peck of the golden fruit! A fourth makes about 2000 dollars a year by the manufacture of *shaving boxes* to assist the operation of nullificating the beards of southern gentlemen—A fifth grows *water-melons* weighing 39 1-2 lbs.

So they go on. With any thing—from a shaving box to a ship, from contriving wooden nutmegs to the use of the bayonet—from making cider to handling 32-pounders, the Yankee always wishes to "go ahead;" and he will sit down, with a pen knife, to make a clock out of cedar shingles—or enter for a three years, voyage to the Pacific to harpoon whales "just as it happens!" Two of them, some years ago, took a trip to Canton in an old sloop, in which they built an oven, and commenced the manufacture of gingerbread; and having gathered money, returned with a "considerable" cargo of teas, which they picked up "in trade."

And one who had recently, peradventure, returned from a voyage among the frozen islands of the south, to catch seal, —lately managed a team of one *hundred and fifty pairs* of oxen at a cattle show, marching and countermarching them like a well drilled company of soldiers at command! We may next hear of him teaching a school, or hammering horseshoes—building a mill, weaving cotten table cloths, or making mouse-traps! His only motto is ONWARD"—*always onward*—*Niles' Register.*

Wanted

IMMEDIATELY, in payment for the Oxford Observer,

12,600 First rate SHINGLES;
200 Bushels WHEAT;
200 " CORN;
200 " OATS;
100 " RYE.

Also,—Butter, Cheese, Lard, Tallow, Beans, Peas, &c. &c.

Sept. 26.

NOTICE.

JOTHAM S. BUNKER was placed under my care by bond, April 13 1829, till he became twenty-one years of age. Being then eighteen years of age wanting five months. He has this day left my employment without my consent, I therefore forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account, as I am determined never to pay any debt or debts of his contracting after this date. RUFUS K. BUNKER.

No. 7, Oct. 6, 1831. 3w19

"BADGER'S WEEKLY MESSENGER; Published in New York by the former Editor of Zion's Herald and Christian Advocate and Journal.—Price, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents a year. Subscriptions recieved at this Office, where the specimen numbers may be examined."

THE OXFORD OBSERVER,

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Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly at the option of the publisher.

The publisher will not hold himself responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the sum charged for its insertion.

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☞All Letters and Communications intended for the OBSERVER, must be addressed to the publisher, POST PAID.

HEALTH SECURED,

BY THE USE OF THE
HYGEIAN VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINES
OF THE
BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,
LONDON;
Which have obtained the approbation and recommendation of some Thousands of Cures,

IN CONSUMPTIONS, CHOLERA MORBUS, INFLAMATIONS, internally or externally; DYSPEPSIA, FEVERS, AGUE, INDIGESTION, BILLIOUS or NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, & all diseases of the LIVER: YELLOW FEVER, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, TIC DOLOREUX, ST. VITUS'S DANCE, EPILEPSY, APOPLEXY PARALYSIS, PALSY, GREEN SICKNESS, and all obstructions to which the Female form is so distressingly liable, and which sends so many of this fairest portion of the creation, in CONSUMPTIONS, to their untimely graves; SMALL POX, MEASLES, WHOOPING COUGH, SCARLET FEVER, ASTHMA, JAUNDICE, GRAVEL, STONE, & all URINARY OBSTRUCTIONS; FISTULA, PILES, STRICTURES, RUPTURES, and SYPHILIS, in all its stages; CONSTIPATED BOWELS, WORMS, SCURVEY, ITCHINGS OF THE SKIN,—KING'S EVIL, and all GUTANEOUS DISORDERS; in short, every Complaint to which the human frame is so direfully subject, under all their varied forms and names; as the HYGEIAN conviction is,—that

MAN IS SUBJECT TO
ONE ONLY REAL DISEASE
THAT IS, TO THE IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD,

from whence springs every Complaint that can possibly assail his complicated frame; and that it is the perpetual struggle of this vital, pure stream of life, the gift of Almighty power, to disencumber itself of its viscous, acrid humours, with which it has become commixed, through the negligence of parents; the ignorance or maltreatment of the Doctors; or the vicious, or gormandizing propensities of us all.

THIS valuable Medicine, being composed only of vegetable matter, or medicinal herbs, and warranted, on oath, as containing not one particle of mercurial, mineral, or chemical substances, (all of which are uncongenial to the nature of man, and therefore destructive of the human frame) is found to be perfectly harmless to the most tender age, or the weakest frame, under every stage of human suffering; the most pleasent and benign in its operation, and at the same time, the most certain in searching out the root of every complaint, however deep, and of performing a cure, that was ever offered to the world. This wonderful effect, too, is produced by the least possible of all trouble to the patients, by merely swallowing a certain number of small pills, and being called a few extra times to the purposes of evacuation, with the least possible sensation of feeling, or pain, or exaustion of bodily strength, and without the fear of catching cold, or attention to dress or diet, in any way different to their accustomed habits.

These pills cure in all cases, and can in no way be outdone. Experience,—which is the touchstone of all human knowledge, has long borne testimony to the fact; and extensive use of them, has already verified its truth in this country.

These Medicines cure by purging, and yet the weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by their operation, because they clear the body of its bad humors; they invariably too, procure a sound sleep. They are the safest and most efficatious Medicine to take to sea; preventing all scurvy,—costiveveness, &c.

The operation of this (in every case) mild medicine, which conveys immediate conviction of its utility from the first dose, is as beneficial to the mind as to the body; first calming, then curing all *Mental derangements, Eccentricities, Nervous Affections, Irritabilities, and Restlessness, from whatever source:* complaints which have heretofore not been properly understood, as the Hygeists have found them all to proceed from acrimonious humors in the blood, and, *happily for the present and future race of mankind,* discovered a *cheap* and *universal* mode of *purifying, curing, and preventing.*

The being cured of any disease, infirmity or sore, is now no more a dubious or uncertain procedure—perseverance in the Vegetable Universal Medicines will always restore nature to her due course. The literary and sedentary of both sexes, whose pursuits so much impair the faculties, will find a sure remedy in the Universal Medicines for preserving the energy and sprightliness of the imagination, and improving their health; Old age will be attained by the use of them, and passed free from pain and infirmities.

These require none of the mysteries of other medicines. They only require to be persevered in with sufficiently large doses, and the patient will always come off well;—when a disease is obstinate, patients do not take doses large enough.

**For sale by the subscriber, who is the only authorized Agent for this County, and every box sold by him is warranted to be direct from London. Certificates of cures may be seen by calling on ASA BARTON.

Norway Village, Sept. 26, 1831. 15-1y

NEW-YORK REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that an Institution is established, and in successful operation, in the city of New-York Eldridge street, between Grand and Broome, denominated the "REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE," under the jurisdiction of the Reformed Medical Society of the United States;—that this Institution has arisen from its own intrinsic merits, notwithstanding the opposition of illiberal and interested Physicians, to an eminence and celebrity which has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its friends.

In this College, a system of practice is taught anogether superior to that taught in other Medical Schools, or pursued by other Physicians, the remedial agents being principally derived from the vegetable kingdom. Its efficacy has been proved for more than half a century, combining the improvements of the most distinguished Medical Reformers of this or any other age. It has been tested in every variety and form of disease, and its salutary effects witnessed where the mercurial or mineral treatment had been pursued without the least effect, except great injury to the constitution. Its superiority has been so repeatedly demonstrated, as to satisfy the most wavering and sceptical; and it is chiefly owing to this success, that we are indebted for the elevated character and reputation of our Reformed Medical Colleges. In short, the system of practice we teach, "like the Doric Column, stands *simple, pure* and *majestic*, having *fact* for its basis, *induction* for its pillar, and *truth* alone for its capital."

The necessity of an Institution of this kind, under the direction of competent Professors, must be strikingly evident to all who have reflected upon the subject of medical Reform The prevailing practice of Physic and Surgery is generally admitted to be replete with danger to the health and lives of mankind. MERCURY, the LANCET, and the KNIFE, are now the means chiefly relied upon for the removal of almost every disease incident to the human body, notwithstanding their deleterious effects are so universally known and experienced.

The benefits to be derived by an attendance at this Institution, will, we trust, be duly appreciated by those who wish to acquire a correct knowledge of the healing art. Here the Student will be taught all the ordinary routine of practice that is deemed necessary, in addition to the Botanical; and in consequence of his residing in the Institution, and pursuing a systematic *course of study*, combining each of those departments, he may acquire a knowledge of both in a short space of time, and at a very small expence, in comparison with that of other Medical Colleges.

The following are taught, both on the old and modern, or Reformed System, by lectures, recitations, examinations, and suitable text books:—

1. *Anatomy and Physiology.*
2. *Materia Medica and Pharmacy*
3. *Theory and Practice of Physic and Surgery.*
4. *Midwifery.*
5. *Theoretical and Practical Botany.*
6. *Chemistry.*
7. *Medical Jurisprudence, &c.*

There being an Infirmary connected with the College, the Student will have the benefit of Clinical Practice, by which the experimental, or practical part of medicine, will be acquired with the theory.

There will be no specified time to complete a course of study, but whenever a student of qualified to pass an examination, he will receive a Diploma. Some will require one year, others two or more years, to complete a course in studies.

Students will have an opportunity of attending the New-York Hospital, in addition to the Infirmary, where many hundreds of medical and surgical cases are daily exhibited, and Lectures delivered, Operations performed, &c. with the benefit of an extensive medical library.

For the information of some, we wish to state that this System of Practice has no connection with that disseminated by Dr. Samuel Thompson.

REQUISITIONS.—The qualifications for admission into the school will be;—1. A Certificate of good moral character. 2. A good English education.

TERMS.—The price for qualifying a person to practice, including board and all the advantages of the Institution, will be at the reduced price of $250, payable in advance; or $150, in advance and $150 at the time of graduating.—Some allowance will be made for those in indigent circumstances.—The price of a Diploma will be ten dollars.

Every student will be expected to supply himself with bed and bedding, books, fuel, &c. which may be purchased in this city at a very small price.

We have the pleasure to announce that our School is in successful opperation; there having been about thirty graduates during the present spring, and that there is an opening and a demand in every section of the United States for those educated in its Principles and Practice.

Those wishing further information, will please address a letter (post paid) to the undersigned.

The public are cautioned against the reports and misrepresentations of interested Physicians who are unacquainted with the System of Practice, and the Principles on which it is founded.

Students may enter the School at any period, but the Spring, or Fall, is preferable.

W. BEACH, M. D. PRINCIPAL.

N. York Reformed Medical College, May, 1831

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

PUBLISHED twice a month, $1,-25 per annum or sixteen numbers can be had for one dollar, remitted post paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland, for Agent Maine. Dec. 7.